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THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD

What the Soldier Reads

Hilda Van Stockum,
Chronicler of Children

Milwaukee Conference
Proceedings

Book Reviews

New Books

OL. 14, NO. 1

OCTOBER, 1942

Compton Comment

IF you are as old as I am, you will recall how librarians felt about encyclopedias during World War I. We used them, of course, with deprecations for their out-of-dateness in facts and point of view, but bought new sets only if our old ones had fallen apart.

The first six months of this year public libraries bought about twice as many sets of Compton's as they ordered during the same period of last year.

Why? Because Compton's is geared to meet reference needs in this emergency. Whatever the question—whether it concerns places, people, legislation, scientific progress and processes, raw materials, or synthetic substitutes—Compton's reveals with microscopic sharpness the details of a vast world which has suddenly become our immediate concern.

And by the way, when six different radio announcers give us six different pronunciations for the name of a Russian city (as Sebastopol), it is very convenient to have at one's elbow the Compton Fact-Index (revised and reset), which not only correctly pronounces the name, but locates the city and gives the essential facts concerning its size, importance, and history. And the time-saving value of the index in locating information within the text has never been so fully appreciated as now.



IN the second printing of the 1942 edition of Compton's, we surprised even ourselves. We had in preparation considerable material intended for publication in 1943. As we talked with librarians and teachers, we realized that this important new material was needed "right now". So we revised our printing schedule, doubled our editorial effort, and published in August our 1942-43 edition.

Most timely of the new articles is the *Nation at War*, a new thirty-page article which analyzes the problems and accomplishments of an entire nation geared to war. Second in importance is the article on *Japan*. To estimate Japan's tenacity and plans, we must understand her economic problems and industrial capacity, her system of education and curious integration of religion and patriotism. New treatment of Japan required eighteen pages. Other new articles cover many timely subjects including countries now in the news that have been treated somewhat cursorily in most encyclopedias, as *Indo-China*, *Libya*, *Thailand*, *Siberia*, and the *East Indies*.

The Compton War Volume is sent with every set of the encyclopedia. The entry of the United States into the war and subsequent events necessitated complete revision of the volume. This new edition is just off the press.

L. J. L.

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What the Soldier Reads in 1942¹

By DR. FRANKLIN DUNHAM, Executive Director,
National Catholic Community Service,
Washington, D. C.

Words are the wings that thoughts travel on—and the American boys in the War are thinking—and reading. Furthermore, they are reading much better stuff, more stuff of sheer good quality than we read in the last war.

My good friend Clifton Fadiman, book critic of the *New Yorker* magazine, and master of ceremonies of radio's popular program "Information Please", has just presented evidence of this.

His analysis was given just after USO, a central factor in the Victory Book Campaign for the troops, had completed a pool of one hundred of its clubs which showed an improved reading standard among the troops of this World War compared to their doughboy brothers of 1917-1918.

Books like the perennial best-seller, the Bible; Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen's *Freedom under God*; *The flowering of New England*, by Van Wyck Brooks; Willa Cather's *Shadow on the rock*; and Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, (which indicates, if nothing else, that the American soldier is willing to compromise his literary taste for the sake of a better understanding of his chief adversary) stood high on the list. Mr. Fadiman's views are substantiated by the Army's recent annual library report which lists the following books,

fiction and non-fiction, as headliners in many camp libraries:

Berlin diary, William L. Shirer
America, David Cushman Coyle
You can't do business with Hitler, Douglas Miller

Inside Latin America, John Gunther
Blood, sweat and tears, Winston Churchill
For whom the bell tolls, Ernest Hemingway
The keys of the kingdom, A. J. Cronin
Reveille in Washington, Margaret Leech
Out of the night, Jan Valtin

H. M. Pulham, Esquire, John P. Marquand

In the category of more specialized works on military tactics, the three leaders were:

Impact of war, Pendleton Herring
Leadership for American army leaders, Major Edward Lyman Munson, Jr.
German principles of military leadership, Military Intelligence Division of the War Department

After pointing out that the reading tastes of soldiers, being for the most part but a mirror of the civilian population, run all the way from a thick book of history to a slender volume of poetry; from a murder mystery to the Harvard classics, the same report notes the several general trends. This is what the Army says:

"It's a fifty-fifty proposition as far as fiction and non-fiction are concerned. Johnny Doughboy on the eastern seaboard leans to poetry more than his Western brother who, (shades of the street car conductor on his day off), wants more blood and thunder and favors

1. Address delivered at the First General Session of the 19th Annual Conference, Wednesday, June 24, 1942, at Milwaukee, Wis.

tales of adventure and 'Westerns'. The soldier stationed in metropolitan New York prefers the latest best sellers in novels, first, then plays and poetry. Zane Gray is a favorite in all sections.

"The soldier in the Southwest goes in for romance more than the New England soldier. Members of our new armed forces ask for books on technical subjects. In general, there is less interest in war books than there was in World War I. This apparent disinterest, in the opinion of many librarians, may be due to vivid and complete coverage provided by the radio and newspaper industries."

What accounts for this change in reading tastes? The basic reason, Mr. Fadiman suggests, "is that the publishers themselves are much more selective than they were twenty-five years ago. In other words, the product is better. That may be part of the answer."

Another clue to our defenders' reading tastes can be found in an examination of the statistics regarding educational backgrounds of today's Army. According to the best information compiled in 1941, the average recruit is about twenty-three years old and has completed the third year of high school. Twenty years ago, the average soldier had not quite finished the grammar grades. This gain of almost three and one-half years in the educational level has certain implications—chiefly, that the interest in subjects such as mathematics, history, and current affairs will be on the increase, and that today's soldier will have had enough English to make intelligent use of books, textbooks, and manuals, as well as participating in discussions, forums and the like.

The increase of educational opportunities affords another part of the answer. Another book authority, Archi-

bald G. Ogden, executive of the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company, supports Mr. Fadiman's statement by comparing the bestsellers of the First World War with today's most popular literature.

"There is little distinction between the book tastes of the civilian and those of the service man," Mr. Ogden said. "From 1914 to 1919, America—mufti and Khaki, alike—was reading *Freckles*, *Laddie*, and *Pollyanna*.

"But since those naïve, credulous and sentimental days, we've travelled a long way. Civilians and men in the armed forces now demand more subtlety, more artistry in their reading fare. Up to the present, too, the nation has called for realism rather than romance."

Mr. Ogden declined to forecast reading trends beyond saying that he believed soldiers as well as civilians will demand "more basic values than the ones of mere timeliness." He pointed out that newsreels, illustrated weeklies, and the radio are rapidly taking the place of the timely book.

"It's quite likely," he said, "that our men at arms will want to read more about just what makes a person tick, that is, more about the interior man."

Mr. Ogden, has, I believe, put his finger, accidentally or with malice aforethought, on a matter which is of paramount concern to Catholic librarians and the National Catholic Community Service.

Let us look at the new Victory book list of the Catholic Library Association for our times. For this excellent list we are indebted to the Chairman, Dr. William A. FitzGerald, Brooklyn Preparatory School, who was assisted by Professor Richard J. Hurley, Catholic University of America, Brother A. Thomas, Manhattan

College (Cardinal Hayes Library); advised by many national leaders in library service. This is a list of 200 books, compiled by the Committee of Defense Activities of the Catholic Library Association and published by the National Catholic Community Service. It is a list of 200 books for the armed forces, librarians, chaplains, soldiers, marines, and merchant marine seamen. These books are of great recreational value to men and are to be found in the United Service Organizations clubs operated by N.C.C.S.

Books about the interior man; books about just what makes a person tick. These are the books about the soul—nothing short of the age old search for God . . . to know Him, to love Him, and to serve Him.

From its inception, the library program of the National Catholic Community Service has been directed toward this end. We hold with the late Bishop John Lancaster Spalding, great Churchman, scholar, and citizen, that the aim of all writing "should be not to bring all men to a common level, but to lift as many as possible to all attainable heights, that the multitude may be drawn to follow them. There is no merit in equality with the best. Strive to make thyself like God, not like the crowd".

With a view toward encouraging our defenders to seek "equality with the best" we have provided each USO club under our direction with a "core" library containing some twenty-four books and selected Catholic magazines as a nucleus for any library which the club may see fit to build.

This "core" library of twenty-four books is divided into two sections which I've called "Books To Live By" and

"Books To Live With". This list was worked out with the War Service Committee of the Catholic Library Association. In the former collection are:

New Testament, Confraternity of Christian Doctrine Edition

The man who was Thursday, G. K. Chesterton

Fish on Friday, Leonard Feeney

Masterful monk, Owen Dudley

Great Catholics, Claude C. Williamson, O.S.C.

Morals and marriage, T. G. Wayne

Faith of millions, John A. O'Brien

For God and democracy, James Magner

Letters to Jack, Bishop Kelley

Anthology of poetry, Joyce Kilmer, Edited by Shaemus O'Sheel

Theatre for tomorrow, Edited by Emmet Lavery

Safeguarding mental health, R. C. McCarthy

The latter collection contains:

Come rack, come rope, Robert Hugh Benson

Damien the leper, John Farrow

Death comes for the Archbishop, Willa Cather

Destiny bay, Donn Byrne

Freedom under God, Monsignor Fulton Sheen

Man who got even with God, M. Raymond

Mush, you mulemates, Bernard R. Hubbard, S.J.

Old parish, Doran Hurley

Our Land and our Lady, Daniel Sargent

Knute Rockne, H. A. Stuhldreher

Shadows on the rock, Willa Cather

When the Sorghum was high, J. J. Considine, M.M.

Magazines such as:

America

Catholic Action

Catholic Digest

Columbia

Commonweal

Extension

Sign

The wholehearted response on the part of our boys to these books not only bears out Mr. Fadiman's analysis and Mr. Ogden's observation, but reaffirms the ancient wisdom of the Church which, through the ages, has ever taught men to look upward and has fostered art

(Continued on page 12)

Contemporary Catholic Authors: Hilda Van Stockum, Chronicler of Children

By RICHARD JAMES HURLEY, Assistant Professor,
Department of Library Science, Catholic University
of America

A search through biographical dictionaries, general and special, reveals no mention of one of our brightest stars in the galaxy of Catholic writers of children's books. The directory of Washington, D. C., her home city, prefers to describe diplomats and politicians. Periodical indexes provide not a single word of information. Her first formal introduction to Catholic readers was made in the March-April, 1940 issue of the *Pro Parvulis Herald* with a greeting to boys and girls and a picture of her family, then consisting of four children—Olga, Brigid, Sheila and Randal. Her short message is "must" reading for those who wish to fully understand her writing. The picture was later included in an article by Richard Lawrence on the *Pro Parvulis* Book Club entitled "Youth is Served" in the July, 1940 issue of the *Catholic Woman's World*, now renamed *Poise*. The author's second "Irish" book—*Francie on the run*—was made the March-April, 1940 selection of the *Pro Parvulis* Club and thus brought her to the attention of a continually expanding circle of Catholic readers and admirers. In the latter part of the same year the Junior Literary Guild chose her *Kersti and St. Nicholas* for their primary group and thereby added another group of readers.

Who and what is Hilda Van Stockum, or, as we shall use her married name—

Mrs. Marlin? Pictures show her as a smiling, motherly-looking woman in early middle age, somewhat Dutch in appearance and stockiness. Kindliness and friendliness shine forth, much more so when we meet her than in photographs. The wide verandah on the ample house off one of Washington's busy thoroughfares, invites you to stop and enter, stepping over children's toys and playthings on the way. Within are more toys and—children, the latest of whom is six-months John Anthony. Three-year old Sheila comes downstairs with socks and shoes in hand for her mother to attend to. Pictures of the children painted in oils decorate the walls of the living room—our author is also an illustrator and portrait painter. The water-colors of *Kersti and St. Nicholas* ascend the wall along the stairway. There is a profusion of books as might be expected. Toys, children, pictures, books—such are the clues to the writer and her books. A final clue to her personality awaits us as we enter the nursery upstairs. It is an altar with miniature priests and altar-boys carved from wood by Mrs. Marlin, tiny candles, minute vestments and altar cloths. At night the candles are lighted and the children kneel before the shrine to say the Rosary—an inspiring example of Catholicity. This is more significant when we realize that Mrs. Marlin was received into the Church a little over a

decade ago, about which we shall say more shortly.

Rotterdam, whose destruction brought a wave of sorrow and dismay from the civilized world, is the setting of the first adventure in the author's life. Here she was born in 1908, of an Irish mother and a Dutch father. However her childhood was spent in the tulip section of Holland as reflected in her forthcoming book *Andries*. Her first day at school is still remembered and chronicled in the story of *Pegeen*—what a day that was! Her ambition was to become a portrait painter, a profession not approved for Dutch girls and thoroughly discouraged. Evidence of another talent lay in her delight from the age of five in writing and illustrating stories to entertain her brother Willem. Many summers were spent with her mother's people in Sligo and at the age of sixteen she went to Ireland to live, an event which we might call Chapter II. She delighted in the west of Ireland, fell in love with the Kerry Mountains and Bantry Bay, their people and their stories. Then one day in Dublin she married Ervin Marlin and set forth at the age of twenty-five for the United States—the hope of so many from the Emerald Isle. New York City was not the city paved with gold, nor overflowing with the milk of human kindness and the coming of a baby did not make easier the struggle to live. But there is a silver lining to every cloud and eventually they moved to Washington where more children arrived to bless and make merry the house of Marlin.

The life of an author is reflected in his works. Our brief picture of Mrs. Marlin is incomplete without the addition of many incidents from her stories. Naturally to completely appreciate her we must read what she has written. Her

sixteen years in Holland find reflection in *A day on skates; the story of a Dutch picnic, Kersti and St. Nicholas* and the forthcoming *Andries*. Another Dutch story is projected to be something of a picture book of Amsterdam and a boy's adventure with a street organ. With brave, little Holland so prominent in the news and interests of everyone it is probable that Mrs. Marlin will continue to give us "Dutch" novels although we would appreciate having more of the "Irish".

Lonesome for her native country and distressed with the unaccustomed heat of the Irish countryside, Mrs. Marlin sought refuge in painting a series of Dutch landscapes in winter. The perfection of her small figures has led some to call her a miniature painter but her work is more reminiscent of the illuminations of the Middle Ages. The paintings attracted attention and the suggestion was made that she write a story to accompany the pictures. This she proceeded to do, adding black and whites in the process. This reversal of the usual method of illustrating stories breaks the unity of the whole because the central characters in the tale do not appear in the pictures. However the eight-color plates are a delight to the eye and are permeated with the feel of Holland and the story will hold the interest of every child from six to twelve. Edna St. Vincent Millay has said in the foreword, "This is a book which should be in the library of every child who likes to read, or likes to look at pictures, or is curious to know what children in foreign countries are like". The village of Elst in the Province of Friesland is the locale and a skating picnic arranged by the village teacher for his class the occasion. As the children skate to nearby Snaek and

back, the life on the frozen canals is seen for us through happy eyes. We stop for hot cocoa and sweet cakes at open booths; eat snow-pancakes in a farmhouse; engage in a snowball fight and are locked in the old church at Snaek. *Andries*—to appear soon—is laid in the tulip country and concerns a Dutch boy in an unhappy home, despite its wealth. He sees in the poor home opposite the happy life he longs for. In the goodness of her heart, Mrs. Marlin sees to it that the wicked housekeeper is turned out and a real mother comes to make a home for him.

In 1940 *Kersti and St. Nicholas* appeared—the real Kersti being three-year old Sheila in appearance and we trust not in behavior. The Dutch version of the Santa Claus story was written not only to acquaint the young Marlin and other Americans with the original but also as a protest against the highly moralistic “goody-goody” children’s books. In Kersti the naughty are rewarded and the good children left without presents on the theory that goodness is its own reward and Kersti’s version of the story of the prodigal son as she answers “I’m not naughty at all. I’m—I’m prodigal”. Some adults have found the ethics perplexing but the child will see it quite naturally. The version is the secularized, Protestant one found throughout most of the Netherlands. The fanaticism of the Reformation could not entirely stamp out the deep Catholic devotion to the Saint and therefore various Catholic elements in it were modified. The spice ships of the Dutch East India Company account for the oranges, gifts from Spain, and Pieterbass, the colored servant who carries the bag of toys. We hope that some day Mrs. Marlin will give us the more religious and Catholic Flemish tale. The

eight-color plates and numerous black and white illustrations make it a handsome book and a delight to smaller children.

Bantry Bay and the surrounding country is the locale of the “Irish” trilogy. There is music in the alliterative name which really is a long finger of the Atlantic probing the southwest coast of Ireland. The O’Sullivans live there, more especially Francie, Liam, Michael, Brigid, Pegeen and the resourceful Father and Mother. Then there is Father Kelly who assures Francie that it is no sin to sit on a Bible; Mrs. O’Flaherty and her temperamental Clementine, the best milker in County Cork; Paddy the Piper who loves those things money cannot buy, and the passing parade of Irish life. Folklore and history, fairs and feis, country and city, old and young comprise the materials for her stories. No book of travel and description can give such a graphic, vivid picture of everyday life as these intimate novels.

The cottage at Bantry Bay (1938) is the first of the trilogy that is written for older children of ten to fourteen. Here we meet the O’Sullivans in their white-washed cottage with green fields stretching away to the blue Kerry Mountains and the Bay glinting in the soft sunlight. The father’s sprained ankle sets off an unexpected train of events which includes the sale of their donkey, the acquisition of the gypsies’ dog “Bran”—named for Finn’s magic dog no less, the discovery of a scroll of bardic poems in the Cave of Gorrane and Paddy’s sale of them for fifty pounds. The money enables the family to send club-footed Francie to Dublin to the Orthopedic Hospital for treatment. Thus the stage is set for the second book *Francie on the run* (1939). Homesickness is too much

for six-year old Francie and though his foot is not completely cured he sets out, AWOL, for home. Fortunately for the reader but sad for little Francie he heads in the wrong direction. We find him in Sligo under Mr. Gallagher's hospitable roof, then in a Galway pseudo-castle, next in the mountain cottage of Mrs. Murphy where he falls in love with Pegeen, on the Aran Islands with Father Kelly, at the Feis in Galway and at last "home, sweet home". Pegeen (1941) concerns the coming of the girl Francie met in the mountains, to the home of the O'Sullivans upon the death of Grannie Murphy. In spite of her pranks abroad and at home by which she adds chaos to the pleasant confusion of the household, the family loves her and are delighted that she will not leave them for an uncle in America. In fact, we would not allow the book to end otherwise.

In these three novels we find Mrs. Marlin's Irish "odyssey". True, many of the delightful quips of the children came from a notebook she keeps of the quixotic sayings of her own brood. Most of the material, however, is indigenous. The O'Sullivans were neighbors at Bantry Bay but this particular family is in reality the Murrays referred to in the dedication of *Pegeen*. May Murray was a young servant girl in the Van Stockum home and to some extent provider for eight brothers and sisters. Her accounts of the doings of this sizeable family led to a personal acquaintance by the author with Francie and a younger brother, Liam, not the twin of the story; also with Michael and Brigid. When one has seen the snapshots of the originals it is quite easy to identify drawings of the characters. Francie had a club foot and did run away from the hospital to be soon caught—which would not have allowed Mrs.

Marlin to write at length of his adventures. In the first draft of the story *The cottage at Bantry Bay* the author included the entire Murray family—all eleven of them—but trying to record the speech and acts of so many soon overwhelmed her and regretfully the family was reduced. *Pegeen* is entirely imaginative.

The journey of Francie from Sligo to Galway city is an account of the walking trip taken by Mrs. Marlin and her brother Willem—as she comments "hiking without the hitch in it". They became lost on the fog-shrouded mountain and in their exhausted state slept for two days. The "castle" referred to is a modification of the original in which the author states she could not let poor little Francie stay because of its "dripping with cats" and "nightmare" appearance.

The religious element is prominent in the Irish stories. One might say that an honest chronicle of the people would naturally contain a reflection of their Catholicity. We should consider, however, the changing spiritual state of mind of the author. The seeds of faith, laid by May Murray's exemplary devotion and nurtured by the Catholic life about her was especially stimulated by the outpouring of religion at the Eucharistic Congress in Dublin in 1932. We see her drawing toward the Church in her first book and the full flower in *Francie on the run*. She was converted between the writing and illustrating of that story. Interestingly enough the actual path into the Church was laid by a High-Church Irish Anglican priest—the prototype of Father Kelly. It is because of this distinct contribution to Catholic children's literature that we hope Mrs. Marlin will continue her "Irish" series. We would

like to know more about Michael and Brigid and surely the twins will grow up.

The author has said that *Pegeen* is her favorite book. We personally prefer either of the two previous Irish stories. There is a deeper sense of actuality in them, possibly due to the existence of living models for as we have noted, *Pegeen* is an imaginative character. A writer seldom portrays characters with photographic exactness and fiction writing is a combination of fact and fancy. We expect the O'Sullivans to vary from the original but the sense of living among the Irish is proportionate to the faithfulness of the story to actual happenings. She has captured the picturesqueness of speech and certainly understands the minds and reflects the hearts of children—Irish or otherwise. Her use of stories—several of which do not exist in collections of Irish folklore—is commendable and as father O'Sullivan is a story-teller, as is Paddy the Piper, their inclusion is quite natural. In *Pegeen* however we feel there are too many and the thread of narrative is broken too often. We are informed of a good deal of Irish history thereby; a feeling of the continuity of time in a land where the present and past are pleasantly fused. Her informal style is a very personal thing, for Mrs. Marlin is essentially an informal person without poses and pretenses. She is a very real person and the interest in and love for other human beings appears on every page of her writings.

Mrs. Marlin has illustrated two juveniles by other Dutch authors—*Tilio, a boy of Papua* written by Rudolf Voorhoeve in 1937, and *Afke's ten* by Mevrouw Sjoukje Troelstra (Bokma de Boer) in 1936. The latter book was a childhood favorite in Holland. The former title she translated as well as illustrated.

The Christmas 1941 cover of *The Hornbook* is also her work. For the first time she drew American children and one of them, who looks like Olga, holds up a Dutch figure to Saint Nicholas. Thus she serves the cause of children's literature as author, illustrator, translator and designer.

In an examination of the titles in Irish fiction in the *Children's Catalog*, 6th edition, we find two of the thirteen written by Mrs. Marlin. Less than half of the authors are Catholic and it is quite evident that a non-Catholic gives but a partial picture of a Catholic country. He does not see with the eyes of faith. There is not much suitable material available about Ireland and as we have noted, less Catholic writing. It is highly important that the Irish trilogy of Mrs. Marlin be exploited in our libraries along with the stories of Padraic Colum and Patricia Lynch. We need no longer depend upon the *Irish twins* and *Wisp, a girl of Dublin*. There is an equal number of fiction titles on Holland and as little nonfiction. As far as we can determine, Mrs. Marlin is the only Catholic writer of Dutch stories even though these to date do not evidently reflect the Dutch Catholics. We hope the fact that most Americans consider Holland a Protestant country will not prevent her from portraying this faithful minority. Instead of buying more copies of *Hans Brinker* let Catholic librarians purchase *A day on skates* and the other and growing number of Dutch books from her pen. It is safe to say that a clearer picture of the people and their country is given for both Ireland and Holland in the books of Mrs. Marlin than in the present writings available. True, they are "story" books but the themes are the people, their history, customs,

(Concluded on page 13)

News and Notes

REGIONAL CONFERENCE CANCELLED

The Regional Conference Planning Committee consisting of a representative from the library associations of Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, at the request of the U. S. Office of Defense Transportation to cancel all conferences regardless of the sacrifices involved, voted to postpone the meeting, planned for October 22, 23, 24, 1942 at Buck Hill Falls.

CATHOLIC PERIODICAL INDEX

Since the publishing of *The Catholic Periodical Index* currently has become an established service, the question of issuing permanent bound cumulations has been under discussion by the Committee on the Index. The Committee recently voted to publish a four and one-half year volume, January 1939-June 1943.

At the time the publishing of the Index was resumed in 1939, plans for cumulating the current indexing into permanent volumes had not been made and the subscription rates established for current service did not provide for the additional cost of such volumes.

The Committee on the Index, therefore, finds it necessary to ask subscribers to contribute toward the cost of this four and one-half year permanent volume. The cost to subscribers who have paid for three or more years of the service is the amount of a one year subscription. To

subscribers who have paid two years, the cost is one and one-half years subscription rate. To all others the cost is the amount of two years subscription.

VICTORY BOOK LIST

The National Catholic Community Service has published the *Victory Book List for Armed Forces*, compiled by the Committee on Defense Activities of the Catholic Library Association. "This list presents 200 titles which reflect the Catholic way of life. All entries are proposed for recreational reading except the last ten which are basic reference tools." Copies are available at the office of the Catholic Library Association and will be mailed free upon request.

NORTHERN OHIO UNIT

It has been decided by vote of the executive committee of the Northern Ohio Unit of the Catholic Library Association to discontinue the annual meetings of the Association for the duration of the war. Present conditions necessitated this action on the part of the committee. At the Tiffin conference in November, 1941 the 1942 conference was scheduled to be held at Mount Marie Junior College and Academy, Canton. An announcement will be sent to all members at the time meetings are to be resumed.

CATHOLIC LIST FOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES

During the summer, revisions of the Sociology and Political Science sections

of the Catholic Supplement to the Shaw List were completed and mailed to librarians for a final checking, evaluation and criticism. The American Library Association anticipates publication of the List in 1943.

L. C. BULLETIN

The Library of Congress in the new publication, *Monthly Public Information Bulletin*, keeps the reader informed of current activities and recent additions to the Library. The Bulletin may be obtained free on application to the Publications Office.

MESSAGE FROM ELMER DAVIS

A call to action was issued to all librarians by Elmer Davis from the Office of War Information. Mr. Davis said in part:

"... There is one front on which the services of librarians are urgently required. Librarians occupy a position in American life which enables them to see to it that the people of this country have the facts before them.

"Teachers and writers can and do perform useful service on this front but neither teachers nor writers have at their disposition in their professional work the facilities which the librarian employs. Librarians in their professional duty are continually concerned with the problem of directing their readers to the materials which their readers require. In the present war as never before, this duty of librarians assumes a first and pressing importance and librarians in consequence carry a responsibility such as they have never carried in our history."

MR. WILLGING RESIGNS OFFICE

At the Milwaukee conference, Mr. Eugene P. Willging resigned his offices as

Secretary-Treasurer of the Catholic Library Association and Editor of *The Catholic Library World*. Mr. Willging was appointed Editor in 1938; he has served as Secretary-Treasurer since 1939. The Association deeply appreciates the splendid work that he has done and the progress that has been made during his term, and regrets that his duties prohibit his continuing in office. Miss Dorothy E. Lynn has been appointed to succeed Mr. Willging as Acting Secretary-Treasurer and Acting Editor of *The Catholic Library World*. Headquarters will remain at the University of Scranton.

WHAT THE SOLDIER READS

(Concluded from page 5)

and literature to this end. The National Catholic Community Service, being Catholic in mind and body, could do but little else, and certainly nothing better for the morale of the men, than to place at their disposal the best in Catholic thought. This it has done and this it shall continue to do in ever increasing quantities. For as Catholics, we see a very intimate relation between what a man reads and what he does. As Thomas Woodlock has aptly put in his new book *The Catholic Pattern*:

"All three members of the Trinity, the Good, the True, and the Beautiful, are intimately related to each other. They are the three things which man's will, intellect, and sense naturally seek. The natural appetite of the will is for good, that of the intellect for truth; intellect, will, and sense seek beauty."

All our objective reports from the clubs indicate that our boys want the best and are taking advantage of the opportunity to get the best. It is our joint responsibility as Catholics to continue to make the best available to them.

For this is one of those rare periods of history when today's thinking will have a lasting effect on tomorrow's world pattern. In our armed forces we have the cream of American life—the men who are destined to be the leaders of tomorrow. In the few precious off-duty hours at their disposal, consciously or unconsciously as the individual case may be, tomorrow's course of action is in the making. There is presented to us the opportunity to provide the leaven that will raise a man to a greater consciousness of his ultimate destiny—to be one with God.

Words are the wings that thoughts travel on—and our men are thinking. They are thinking long thoughts—selfless thoughts about others, selfish thoughts about their own part in the scheme of God's universe.

We have a war to fight, and to win—we have a cause to uphold. This fact has given us the new set of values. There is no time left now for trivial or trashy things.

That is the real reason we are reading better books. They carry bigger thoughts. They will help us win the War!

HILDA VAN STOCKUM

(Concluded from page 10)

folklore and life. The superb illustrations afford another medium for interpreting these two small nations. We look forward to Mrs. Marlin assuming top-rank in the description of Ireland and Holland in the field of children's literature.

What of her place among Catholic writers? At least half of our authors of children's books are priests or religious and as might be expected, their stories are devotional and highly moralistic.

Not that we decry this type of literature—we need it and should include it in our libraries. The works of lay Catholic writers serve also an important function in reflecting the many aspects of the Catholic way of life. They serve not only our own children but bring to the world without the Church an appreciation and understanding of our Faith. That is highly important. And there are not many outstanding Catholic lay writers for children—Heyliger, the Peter-shams, Beebes, Bryants, Kate Seredy, Monica Shannon, Patricia Lynch, Alan Buck, Padraic Colum, Richard Bennett, Jack O'Brien, Nina Otero, Regina Kelly, Lenora Weber, Alan Drady, Cecily Hallack—to include only the living. We need the service of more writers and wherever we find them we should give them a royal welcome, as for instance to Mary Kiely, Mary Jane Carr and to Alma Savage. Mrs. Marlin is already a prominent writer of children's books and her output is increasing with promise of additional fame to come. Such is our reason for calling her the brightest star of our galaxy. Long may she shine!

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Nineteenth Annual Conference— General Sessions

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

Wednesday, June 24, 1942, 2:00 P. M.

The chairman of the first general session was Miss Lillian Gaskell, Librarian of Mount Mary College; Sister Mary Ruth of Mercy High School acted as secretary. The opening address of welcome was given by Reverend Raphael McCarthy, S.J., of Marquette University, who, pleading the need for librarians to meet the responsibilities of the difficult times that lie ahead, said in part:

"Hatreds and discriminations have been fanned into flames which will not easily be laid aside after the war. These emotions will be transferred from actual conflicts to other people and other things. As in the last war hatred turned against Hebrews and Jews, so now also these passions and emotions may settle on us again. It will not be a surprise if temporary triumphs prevail. Communism is more widespread and common than many realize. Success will largely be determined by personal and national morale. Habits and ideals of individuals and groups must be healthy and deep-seated if they are to fit one for future happiness. Ideals and attitudes are largely formed by reading habits. Librarians must devote every energy to the selection of good books which will inspire worthwhile attitudes and ideals in the minds of the readers."

Following the paper on the theme of the convention, *Personal Morale and National Morale*, read by Reverend Thomas J. Shanahan, President of the Catholic Library Association, Reverend Francis Betten, S.J., who has given sixty years of service in the Society of Jesus, addressed the assembled librarians, advocating that St. Peter Canisius be adopted as patron of libraries.

"Organizations and associations of the Middle Ages, the age of faith, all had as their foundation basic ideals of men who acted and thought according to Christian principles. The spirit of economic organizations as well as social organizations were all based on doctrines of faith. Every

trade and craft had its guild. Faith was the basis of activity. Each guild had its individual patron. The choice of patron was selected on the type of work done by each guild and on the symbol each patron stood for. For example, St. Joseph was selected as patron of carpenters; St. Anastasius the patron of goldsmiths; St. Catherine of Alexandria, who is always pictured with a broken wheel, was selected the patron of wheelrights.

"In our own day the Holy Father has appointed certain saints for definite occupations, i.e., the Little Flower together with St. Francis Xavier as patrons of missions and missionaries; St. Francis de Sales of newspapermen and the press, etc.

"We assembled here are a great class of men. We can be an important class. It is natural that we should have a standard protector of our occupation as librarians. What we can do is to have a deep confidence in these saints and recognize their power with almighty God. Like our Holy Father we should officially appoint a patron of Catholic librarians.

"St. Peter Canisius, who was canonized in 1925 and declared a Doctor of the Church, was born in Holland, on the Rhine. He was of both German and Dutch descent. In later life St. Peter entered the newly founded Society of Jesus. His ambition to establish colleges was realized by founding twenty colleges in his lifetime. St. Peter would rather sacrifice a church if need be in order to establish a library. His influence was incredible. He would not recognize a college unless it possessed a library. Every college which he established had a well organized library. He compiled a list of books which he presented to the Father General who cut the list in two since he considered it too lengthy.

"Shall we suggest St. Peter Canisius as patron of librarians? If so let us start as did the people of old to pray to him with confidence. Go to

him with your problems. Ask him to intercede for us. Ask for guidance to direct the readings of others that they may be led to better ways of living. We need not so much information as inspiration."

Mr. Frank Bruce, of the Bruce Publishing Company, read a paper on *Christian Culture in a Crisis*. The text of this paper will be printed in a later issue.

Dr. Franklin Dunham, Director of the National Catholic Community Service, Washington, D. C., discussed the work being done by his organization. The article appears in this issue.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

Friday, June 26, 1942

The second general session was a business meeting presided over by Reverend Thomas J. Shanahan, President of the Catholic Library Association. Sister Mary Ruth of Mercy High School acted as secretary.

Executive and administrative reports were submitted and will be published later. The following committee reports were read: Hospital Libraries, Margaret De Lisle; Committees and Special Projects, read by Father Shanahan in the absence of Sister St. Ruth; Defense Activities, Dr. W. A. FitzGerald; Publications, read by Father Shanahan in the absence of Mr. Maier. These reports will appear in a later issue.

Chairmen were appointed as follows: Committee on Canonical Aspects of Books and Reading, Reverend H. C. Koenig of Mundelein, who succeeds Reverend Colman J. Farrell, O.S.B.; Committee on the Elementary School Library, Reverend A. L. Bouwhuis, S.J.

The Statistical Forms Committee has been dropped for the present as no definite assignments have been apportioned to its members.

The Reverend Francis Betten, S.J., suggested that a special saint be chosen as patron of libraries. Saint Peter Canisius, Saint Jerome and Saint Jude have been suggested as possible patrons.

A high school section was approved by the Executive Council.

Reverend T. J. Shanahan proposed that the retiring president be a member of the executive council for two years after holding the office of president. The present constitution does not provide for this. It is believed that such an arrangement would benefit the new president and council who would profit by the experience, working knowledge and advice of the retiring

president. A motion was made and seconded that this proposal be approved and re-submitted next year for a second approval before adoption.

It was suggested by Brother Sylvester that the articles which appeared in the December, 1940 and January, 1941 issues of *The Catholic Library World*, describing the *Catholic High School Catalog* and setting forth the criteria for selection and evaluation of books and periodicals, be reprinted and distributed for publicity. The advisability of free distribution or sale of reprints was debated. The Committee on Publications is to consider the reprinting proposal.

Reverend James J. Kortendick, S.S., Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, read the resolution of thanks to all contributing toward the success of the Milwaukee convention.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

At the first meeting of the Executive Council held June 22, 1942, 8:00 P. M., the following decisions were reconsidered:

Miss De Lisle's *Partial List of Suggested Periodicals for the School of Nursing Library*, with the exception of the *New Republic*, was approved. Periodicals for Nursing School Libraries must be submitted to Committee on Publications for approval.

The president of the Catholic Library Association was authorized to cooperate in the formation of a proposed coordinating Council of Library Associations.

The recommendation made that for future *Supplements to the Reading List for Catholics*, a more definite time schedule be adopted and that the MS. be submitted to the Committee on Publications earlier.

A subsidy of \$25.00 to Catholic Cooperative Cataloging Service was authorized for the current year; to be reconsidered when the amount is due again.

An Elementary School Committee to be appointed by the President to survey the possibilities of C.L.A. action in the elementary school library field and suggest a plan for such action was approved. The chairman of the Elementary School Round Table shall be *ex officio* a member of the Elementary School Committee.

Five free *Catholic Library World* and *Handbook* subscriptions to be sent each year to Latin American libraries were approved. (Membership in C.L.A. not included.) Catholic Library Association members may support additional

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Round Table Meetings

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

The Cataloging and Classification Round Table was held on Thursday, June 25, 1942, 11:30 A. M. Sister Mary Luella, O.P., Rosary College, was chairman.

The first paper was presented by Sister Margaret Rose, Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas. Her topic, "The Cataloger Looks at the New A.L.A. Code", covered the various criticisms that have been expressed for and against the new code since its publication. Ably and emphatically the speaker stressed the importance of close agreement between L.C. practice and A.L.A. code.

The second speaker, Sister Melania Grace, Seton Hill College, Greensburg, offered a new technique in "Visual Aids in Teaching the Use of the Catalog". Her talk was supplemented by a film demonstration.

Reverend Oliver Kapsner, O.S.B., St. John's Abbey, discussed *A List of Catholic Subject Headings*, which has since been published and shall be reviewed in a later issue of *The Catholic Library World*.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The College Libraries Round Table was held on Thursday, June 25, 1942, at 9:30 A. M. Acting for Miss Anne Cieri, Reverend James J. Kortendick, Catholic University of America, presided; Miss Margaret Lawler acted as secretary. The theme of the program was "The Staff in the College Library".

THE APPLICANT

Sister Marie Cecilia, The College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota, presented a paper on "The College Librarian and the Library Applicant". Calling attention to the differences in the needs of different colleges, three points were summarized for consideration: the librarian with her situation and all that pertains to it; the candidate with her personality and her training, and

the placement offices with their confidential papers and records.

"To be fair to the three groups concerned and to so place librarians that the best professional service is possible with the least amount of dissatisfaction, information from the employer about the library and the institution it serves is essential. What the position offers in the way of duties, of responsibility, of professional growth, etc., are likewise necessary. Confidential information from the placement bureaus should be frank and complete as possible. Letters of recommendation should show abilities and weaknesses, good and bad traits."

The second paper "In-Service Training and Staff Development" presented by Mr. Stephen A. McCarthy, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, will be printed in a later issue.

STATUS OF THE COLLEGE LIBRARIAN

In the concluding paper, Reverend Max Satory, St. Mary's College, Winona, Minnesota, discussed "Rank and Tenure in Catholic College Libraries". Considering the manner of obtaining status and what status ought to be, Father Satory said in part:

"Librarians will secure for themselves faculty status or its equivalent when by the level of their scholarship and the efficiency of their assistance they will have convinced educators that they are making a distinct and direct contribution to the educational function of the institution. . . . If the college librarian properly understands and fulfills the functions of his position it should not be difficult to make educators see this close relationship between themselves and the librarian. In fact the growing tendency of regarding the library as a vital center of the college educational program should automatically increase the appreciation of the teacher-role of the librarian. It should tend to an increased appreciation of the fact that by careful assistance

to the strictly educational pursuits of students; by observation and guidance of study trends and application; by adequate provision for the availability of book-tools of learning; by personal research and bibliographical collaboration with the research efforts of the teaching staff; by notification of faculty members of special articles, reviews or books related to their field and not otherwise likely to come to their notice; by effective anticipation of new trends in institutional aims and procedure—by all these and more, the competent librarian deserves by his very position status equivalent to the faculty.

"It is not so important that the librarian hold the rank of dean, or professor, or instructor, be listed in the faculty roster of the catalog, be given equivalent salary, or be permitted to walk in the academic processions. These are rather indications that some recognition of status has been made. What is important for institutions of learning and for the profession of librarianship is that the librarian be given that rank or respect which will permit him equal voice in faculty meetings, on faculty committees and particularly on the educational council or policies committee so that he can make to the general welfare of the institution the contribution of which he must be capable."

TENURE OF CATHOLIC LIBRARIANS

Father Satory pointed out the injuries to the library profession resulting from the instability of employment, especially in Catholic colleges.

"As a result of a survey made of one hundred representative colleges, fifty of which were Catholic and fifty non-Catholic, replies were received from about 67%. While the results of this survey are not entirely accurate certain conclusions seem warranted. Particularly is it noteworthy that Catholic institutions seem to lag considerably behind the non-Catholic, both publicly and privately operated, in making provision for a definitely stated policy of tenure.

"It was found that while only 23% of the Catholic colleges reporting have a definite policy of tenure for the librarian, about 68% of the other institutions have such provision. . . . Again while only 6% of the Catholic colleges have made some provision for retirement insurance, 63% of non-Catholic institutions have made some such provision.

"Whatever these figures mean, it seems clear that we can deduce that much needs to be done

in Catholic colleges to insure a certain stability of employment for its secular workers. We fear that in too many cases such institutions by a rather ruthless system of simple expediency, work a definite injury to the institution's efficiency, and do harm if not actual injustice to those involved. For this system without policy of tenure may make the profession of librarianship unattractive to able candidates; it may tend to stifle initiative; it may preclude the inauguration of far-reaching and permanent changes in routines and policies; it may result in unemployment and economic instability for those in the profession."

Mr. Gillard, St. John's University, Brooklyn, New York, gave a report on the *Catholic Supplement to the Shaw List of Books for College Libraries*. He announced that part of the list had already been sent to the Publications Committees of the Catholic Library Association and the National Catholic Education Association, and expressed the hope that it would be published in the early months of 1943.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The Elementary School Libraries Round Table was held on Friday, June 26, 1942, with Sister Mary Justinia, S.S.N.D., presiding and Sister Mary Archangela, O.S.F., acting as secretary.

At the request of the chairman, Reverend Andrew C. Bouwhuis, S.J., paid tribute to the memory of the late Reverend Francis X. Downey, S.J., founder of the Pro Parvulis Book Club.

Miss Irene Newman, State Supervisor of School Libraries, Madison, read a paper on the importance of "A Library in Every School", and traced the history of the development of library service in the schools of the state of Wisconsin. Teachers were encouraged to avail themselves of the service that is being offered to parochial schools and libraries.

Miss Jennie Schrager, Traveling Library Department, Madison, spoke of the service this department is giving to the schools in the state of Wisconsin. This service is not limited to the tax-supported schools, but is also available to parochial and private schools.

Miss Almere Scott, Madison, Wisconsin, spoke briefly of the "Package Library" and its service to the schools.

The second paper, "Developing a Catholic Mind in Youth", was read by Sister Mary Bernice, F.S.P.A., Cathedral High School, Superior, Wisconsin. Discussing the problems of a Catholic

Youth reading program, Sister Bernice mentioned three: 1. Getting books that meet modern requirements in literary quality. 2. Getting books that inculcate Catholic cultural and traditional backgrounds. 3. Building Catholic booklovers at a minimum cost, in providing the interesting stories children demand.

In discussing "Magic Keys to Books", Sister Mary Fides, S.S.N.D., Notre Dame Normal, Baltimore, Maryland, spoke of the outstanding work that is being done in the schools of the Catholic Educational System of Baltimore through the library service of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

In his paper, "Elementary School Library: The Practical Answer to Reading Problems", Reverend Andrew C. Bouwhuis, S.J., Canisius College, Buffalo, New York, pointed out that a well-organized Catholic elementary school library will make for well-informed, enthusiastic Catholics and make them proud of their faith. The full text of Father Bouwhuis' address will appear in a later issue.

A short business session followed. Sister Mary Archangela, O.S.F., Chicago, Illinois, was elected Chairman of the 1943 meeting; Sister Mary Theophane, S.S.F., Buffalo, New York, will be secretary.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Mr. Richard J. Hurley, Catholic University of America, was Chairman of the High School Libraries Round Table which met on Thursday afternoon, June 25, 1942. At the business meeting the proposed constitution for the Round Table was read and discussed by Brother Sylvester, F.S.C., Christian Brothers High School, St. Louis, Missouri. Enough signatures were secured to present the constitution to the Executive Council of the Catholic Library Association. Sister M. Ildephonse, Messmer High School, and Mr. Hurley were elected co-chairmen of the 1943 meeting. Mr. Hurley described the compilation and nature of the *Catholic High School Catalog* which is to be published this Fall in connection with the fourth edition of the *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries*; Miss Edith Cook, editor of the *Standard Catalog* series, spoke briefly on publication phases of the *Catholic High School Catalog*.

Miss Laura K. Martin, University of Kentucky, and author of the recent *Magazines for high schools*, opened the panel discussion with a re-

port on her research in the use of special groups of magazines in the fields of aviation, art, music, radio and photography. She elaborated on her theme of "How Can We Personalize Our Magazines", a preliminary account of which appeared in the March, 1942 *Bulletin* of the California Library Association entitled "Magazines in the Hands of Youth". Miss Martin stressed the point that we must bring the reader and the magazine into personal relationship. To do this large blocks of magazines must be analyzed and the factors of selection determined.

Reverend Louis A. Rongione, O.S.A., Augustinian Academy, Staten Island, New York, gave the most extended talk of the afternoon on "How Can We Exploit Magazines". He gave a practical demonstration, using about eighty different magazines which he had with him, of their use and value in classroom assignments and activities and in extracurricular club work. As supplementary texts, as special assignments to retarded students and extra assignments to advanced students, as reading in class and supplementary work, he gave examples of use based often upon experience.

Dr. William A. FitzGerald, Brooklyn Preparatory School, spoke briefly on "What Catholic Magazines Do We Have for Our Schools", listing those he has found popular and referring to the Evaluative List of Catholic Magazines as compiled by Professor Hurley.

An interesting address on "Are Comic Magazines Worthless?" was given by Sister Katherine, College of St. Scholastica, author of "How Many Comic Magazines Does the Child Read and Why", which appeared in the May issue of *The Catholic Library World*. She gave a concise survey of the problem in which every child from nine to fifteen reads on an average three comic magazines per week. The reasons for their popularity were discussed—humor, adventure, story interest, crime solving and leisure time—plus the home factors involved. Sister Katherine found the total effect injurious, such as the development of poor reading habits, competition with more constructive activities, burning out of imagination, emotional maladjustments and initiation into crime, cruelty and sex. Suggested methods of improvement were given, the main one being a supply of good wholesome books and other reading materials.

Reverend John A. Krance, S.J., Creighton University High School, in his paper "Science Maga-

zines and Catholic Schools", suggested the use of popular scientific publications as a stimulus to further reading especially among high school boys.

Brother Paul Ambrose, F.M.S., formerly librarian of St. Ann's Academy, New York City, answering the question "Are Catholic Newspapers Read?" presented the results of a survey in evidence that Catholic newspapers are not read; at least, "not read enough". Among high school students it was found that the Catholic school paper ranked first in popularity. "School newspapers are by far the most popular and most widely read by our high school students. The personal note and competitive character of the school newspapers are responsible for their appeal. If we consider that we have 2,537 Catholic high schools in this country, we will understand the need for giving Catholic school journalism more consideration than in the past.

"The Catholic Press Association has done much to promote interest in the school newspapers. There are over 10,000 undergraduate students actually contributing their time and talent to this enterprise. For these, interest in a Catholic newspaper will continue long after school days are over, and will go far to help realize the goal: *A Catholic newspaper in every Catholic home.*"

The report of Sister Mary Gertrude, Our Lady of Mercy Academy, Pittsburgh, "What Are Children's Interests in Magazine Reading" will appear in a later issue of *The Catholic Library World*.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

The Hospital Libraries Round Table met in joint session with the A.L.A. on Thursday, June 25, 1942, at 2:30 P. M. Miss Margaret M. De Lisle, St. Mary's Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri, was chairman. As we go to press, the report of this meeting has not been received.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO CATHOLIC READERS

Round Table was held on Friday, June 26, 1942, 10:00 A. M. As we go to press, the report has not yet been received. The paper "Parish Libraries", by Miss Elizabeth H. Ewens, Holy Rosary Parish, Milwaukee, will be printed in a later issue.

SEMINARY LIBRARIES

This meeting was held Thursday, June 25, 1942, 8:00 P. M. Reverend Harry C. Koenig, St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, acted as chairman; Reverend M. E. Roche, Feehan Memorial Library, was secretary.

Reverend Arthur J. Riley, St. John's Seminary, Brighton, Massachusetts, discussed "Seminary Library Problems". The text of this address will appear in a later issue of *The Catholic Library World*.

Reverend Raymond A. Fetterer, St. Francis Seminary, presented an evaluation of religious articles in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. His was not the broad survey of all the religious articles in the *Britannica*, which has been undertaken by a special group, but was confined to Catholic opinion of the eleventh and the fourteenth editions, as expressed in Catholic publications and in personal comments.

In the final address of the meeting, Reverend Harry C. Koenig¹ discussed the "Proper Care of Prohibited Books".

"The subject of this paper was suggested by an article which appeared in the November, 1941 *Ecclesiastical Review* (pp. 416-418) under the caption: 'Ecclesiastical Prohibition of Books'. As all those who were present at the Seminary Round Table during the New Orleans Convention will readily concede, the Index legislation is a thorny and tantalizing problem. At the New Orleans meeting a committee was formed to attempt a survey of how Catholic librarians meet this difficulty in their respective institutions. It was hoped that this factual survey would throw some much needed light on this question and that, once the survey was completed, a manual in non-technical language could be written for those who are not acquainted with canon law. This was a laudable project and it was proposed to present the results of these efforts at the Milwaukee Seminary Round Table. But unfortunately this very important work remains in embryo and there is nothing to report.

"The article in the *Ecclesiastical Review* demonstrates again how necessary it is that the Catholic Library Association proceed with this

1. At the Milwaukee Conference, Father Koenig was appointed to succeed Father Farrell as Chairman of the Committee on Canonical Aspects of Books and Reading, whose purpose is to survey methods of handling "problem" books in all types of libraries.

plan because adequate treatment demands knowledge not only in canon law but also in library science. Amongst other questions the *Ecclesiastical Review* was asked the following: 'Is it permitted to place on shelves in the library for general use sets of literature with selections from Protestant Theologians and preachers?' In answer the editors stated clearly the canonical legislation on this point and then continued as follows:

"The books on the shelves of a common library must of course serve varied uses for the various readers who have occasion to use them. A plan which could be utilized to ensure proper safety and precautions would consist in having the file index of the library so cataloged that anyone at a moment's inspection would have the necessary information concerning the nature of the book or of its partial contents which fall under some kind of ban or prohibition for a reader who has no special faculties for the reading of forbidden books.'

"This response does not seem to touch the very crux of the difficulty which confronts the Catholic librarian. Granted that he or she knows that a definite book is forbidden either *nominatim* in the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* or by the general prescriptions of Canon 1399, what should be done with this volume? From the article in the *Ecclesiastical Review* one might be led to adopt their suggestion as sufficient; yet canon law and the opinion of canonists is to the contrary.

"Canon 1403, Section 2 reads: 'Those who have obtained the apostolic faculty to read and retain forbidden books are obliged *sub grave* to keep these forbidden books in such manner that they may not fall into the hands of others.' It does not seem probable that a mere notation on a catalog card would fulfill this canonical requirement.

"In commenting on this canon most of the authorities hold the opinion that the wording is sufficiently clear so that no further elucidation is necessary. There are a few, however, who add more detailed explanations. DeMeester in his *Juris canonici compendium*, v. 3, pars prima, p. 304, maintains that the prohibited books 'should be carefully kept in a room under lock and key'. Father Beste, the American Benedictine, formerly of Collegeville, who was well acquainted with American libraries, writes in his *Introductio in codicem*, p. 693: 'The librarian

ought to keep forbidden books either in a separate room or in a separate case under lock and key.'

"The pre-code authorities who commented on the Apostolic Constitution *Officiorum ac munerum* of Leo XIII, which is the foundation of the present legislation, subscribe to the same opinion. In his *Commentary on the present Index legislation* the Reverend Timothy Hurley writes on p. 175: 'It would be well to have a section of the library set apart for prescribed books, and to give no one access to it, who had not the required permission.' Pennacchi in his celebrated commentary² on this same legislation demands that 'the books be kept in a separate room to which no one has access except the librarians.' Boudinhon teaches the same doctrine in slightly different words. On page 198 of his *Nouvelle législation de l'Index* he asks: 'In what does this method precisely consist? In particular does it require that forbidden books be held under lock and key? We should not impose more than the law demands—viz., these books must be kept from the hands of others. The law therefore does not require any special means, any determined precaution. But evidently the most simple means, the easiest is to place them under lock and key, and that is the method generally recommended and often imposed.'

"These opinions represent the canonical viewpoint. Investigating this problem from our own angle, what can we librarians contribute to this discussion? At the very outset a distinction should be made between the open-shelf and the closed-shelf libraries. In the closed-shelf library the reader does not come in direct contact with the books in the stacks; in a very real sense the books are kept in a separate room. Hence it would seem sufficient if these condemned books were stamped 'forbidden' or 'reserved' or 'non-circulating' so that they would be clearly differentiated from the ordinary books.

"But most Catholic libraries, I suppose, have open shelves where the patrons are invited to use the books in the stacks. In these libraries forbidden books must be placed in a separate room or in separate book-cases under lock and key. Merely to note on the catalog card that the book is forbidden does not seem to satisfy the

2. In constitutionem apostolicam "*Officiorum ac munerum*" . . . brevis commentatio, p. 179.

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Book Reviews

World book encyclopedia; modern, pictorial, comprehensive. 29th ed. Chicago, Quarrie Corporation, 1942. 19v. \$89-\$99.

The Silver Jubilee edition of *The World Book Encyclopedia* is just one more milestone in the time-honored and unique history of a much used and important school reference work. In a quarter of a century no less than twenty-nine revisions have been made of it, thereby seeming to justify the views of teachers and librarians that it is an up-to-date, simple, and accurate record of knowledge. These facts in themselves, however, do not substantiate any claim whatever to the practicality, reliability, adequacy or effectiveness of a school encyclopedia. Only in so far as the needs of the curriculum are satisfied and the information contained in the work is easily accessible to students and thoroughly comprehended by them, can any claims to superiority be justified. To guarantee a maximum of service from a minimum of expenditure librarians and students of library science subject these voluminous sets to the dissection of a six-bladed knife of reference criteria, namely: 1) Authority; 2) Scope; 3) Recency of information; 4) Arrangement; 5) Style and Format; and 6) Special features.

The list of more than 700 contributors and authors of individual articles represents a highly selective and specialized authority. Each article is signed by the initials of its author and can be readily identified in the list of contributors in the first, or A volume. The selection of these authors is ably attested in a few areas of knowledge such as "Communication", by W. D. Boutwell, Chief, Division of Publications, Exhibits and Radio, U. S. Office of Education; "Home Economics", by Ivol Spafford, Director of Curriculum, University of Minnesota, former State Supervisor of Home Economics, and author of widely used textbooks on Home Economics;

"Reading", by Douglas Waples, Professor of Educational Method and Reading Expert, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; twenty-six articles on Catholicism (the Breviary, Canon Law, Blessed Virgin, Sacraments, etc.) by Monsignor John A. Ryan, formerly of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; fifty-one lives of the saints, from Agnes to Xavier, written or authenticated by Professor Richard J. Purcell of the same university and contributor to *The Catholic Encyclopedia*; and twenty-nine covering Catholic dogma and liturgy, the saints, monastic orders and institutions, prepared or authorized by Monsignor Francis A. Purcell, Pastor of St. Mel's Church, Chicago. Herein lies a wealth of information valuable in any library but essential to that in the Catholic school.

Of equal importance to users of so-called "young people's" encyclopedias is the second criterion, *scope*. This term suggests neither the number of articles nor their length but rather the degree of knowledge coverage whereby the purpose of the work is fulfilled. The range of knowledge includes not only those topics included in the curriculum but also the everyday interests of alert boys and girls, such as the many and puzzling abbreviations identified with war and defense, also air conditioning, aircraft and aircraft models, military uniforms, insignia, and medals, and others too numerous to enumerate. Range of interest is demonstrated also in the readability grouping in the bibliographies at the ends of the articles. "Pioneer Life," for example, lists "Books for Adults" with its *O pioneers*, by Willa Cather, and *Honey in the horn*, by Harold Davis, and "Books for Younger Readers" with its *Caddie Woodlawn*, by Carol Brink and *Daniel Boone*, by James Daugherty, both Newbery awards. There appear also articles on World War II, Latin America, first aid, propaganda, hobbies, civil liberties, social security and Pearl Harbor, to cite but a few general interests.

Recency of information has already been suggested in the above citations and in the 1940 bibliographical inclusions. With swift moving events, over-night discoveries and inventions, lightning-like changes in international policy, a book is out-of-date as soon as it is published. The continuous revision plan of the Quarrie Company of extensive changes in text and illustration is the only adequate solution to the problem of up-to-minute information. Revision is effected in several ways: 1) by the addition or insertion of new material; 2) by displacement with an entirely rewritten article; 3) by plate-patching, achieved by curtailing unimportant data in order to provide space for added and recent information; and 4) by improving the composition without change in existing information. In the 1942 edition more than 240 pages have been added covering the war, strategy and diplomacy, petroleum and synthetic processes, etc., and 2267 pages have been wholly or partially rewritten. The article on "Colonial Life" (p. 1545-1550b) is a thirty-four page article, twenty-eight of which are insertions dealing with the social life and customs of the early colonists. Another type of revision is seen in the article "Army" wherein a section was deleted to provide space without altering the preceding and following articles, for the information on the Selective Service Act. This is the method of plate-patching. It has been widely employed throughout the set in the use of 1940 census figures wherever needed and in bringing up-to-date World War II information, whereas the attitude of the Allies toward the Chinese just prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor has necessitated an entirely rewritten article on China.

But wealth of information means nothing unless it is made easily available. The *arrangement* of this work is literal, a letter to a volume, so that an index is unnecessary. In other words, all the topics beginning with A are found in the first or A volume. But subject knowledge is not so conveniently confined to specific topics. Its "related subjects" must be integrated when separate articles are scattered throughout the alphabet. This is achieved in the listing of this subject spread at the end of the article, as in the case of the subject "Library", which has appended references to the famous libraries of the world from the Alexandrian to the Vatican, the Copyright, Reading, and other related subjects. This method obviates the need for those perplexing "see also" references.

Closely related to arrangement are *style* and *format*. The language and composition of the articles in *The World Book Encyclopedia* are characteristically clear and simple, yet forthright and dignified. Its readableness is largely due to the work of Dr. William Scott Gray, Reading Expert at the University of Chicago Reading Clinic and his efforts to "make a book readable". To a visual minded and pictorial conscious people the kodachromes, half-tones, maps, drawings, diagrams and pictographs point up the descriptive content and emphasize the core idea of the subject matter. A few instances serve to spotlight this modern educational feature, particularly the cross-sections of the Panama Canal Locks, methods of fighting fire with dry ice, costumes and the beautiful four color plates of birds and flowers. Format would not be complete without mention of the attractive and durable binding of these volumes which seem to defy hard and constant usage.

There remain those additional traits or characteristics which for lack of a better term are called *special features*. These include all those earmarks which distinctly constitute individuality. Among these is the *Annual*, recording yearly progress and invaluable regardless of the continuous revision because of its vast amount of minor detail often deleted from later revisions; the *Study Guide* although less useful to librarians than to teachers and parents nevertheless provides a monographic outline of all related fields of a subject with page citations. Finally, a personal reference service is available to owners of the set whereby individual questions will be investigated and the data supplied. Again the home and the teacher seem to benefit most from this type of service.

The record of use in schools and in homes as well as in public libraries is proof positive of the value of *The World Book Encyclopedia* and corroborates the opinions of teachers and of librarians that the work has given a unique service to young people everywhere and it is sincerely hoped that when another quarter century rolls around it will continue to find this work still a treasure-trove of "new things and old" and still occupying a place of preeminence among school reference books.

SISTER M. NORBERTA,
Marywood College,
Scranton, Pennsylvania

The way of the storyteller. By Ruth Sawyer. New York, The Viking Press, 1942. Pp. 319. \$2.50. 42-36136

This story of the author's philosophy of an art that is as old as social intercourse itself is dedicated to another and a great teller of tales, Maria Shedlock, whose *Art of the story-teller* is the pioneer and still the unchallenged classic on the subject. Although Mrs. Sawyer's work is a distinct and individual contribution to the literature of this field, it, nevertheless, is a closely patterned model of the original. About one-half of each book is given to a discussion of theory and the remainder to types of stories which its author has culled from a rich and varied repertoire and which she believes are particularly tuned to the spiritual pitch essential to the tale to-be-told.

As a reputable author of no less than sixteen books for children and winner of the Newbery medal¹ in 1937 Mrs. Sawyer possesses urbanity and charm and reveals a thorough at-homeness with her subject. Like Miss Shedlock, she does not attempt to give her reader a series of formulae or rules on how to develop a story-teller, but rather the story of her own career as a teller of tales. The art is by far an experience too spiritual to be prescribed. She tells us that it is a technique that transcends method; that it demands the utmost of capacity for living and understanding and is dependent upon one's power of creation calling for integrity, trust and vision.

Beginning with the history of the folk-art, of social customs, of tribal wanderings, of the medicine man and of the minstrel, through the middle ages and their wealth of ballads this twentieth century storyteller recreates for the uninitiated teller a treasure trove of material. This inevitable starting point for all folk-arts, enriched by a background of critical appreciation of the whole field of literature is the preparation she suggests for those who aspire to artful storytelling.

Perhaps one of the finest features of *The way of the story-teller* is her succession of well-seasoned experience. And some of the intangible characteristics she would hope to find among those preparing to perpetuate the art are the ability "to keep step with a child's fancy, to abide for a little space in the land of Faery, to know joy unrestrained and those tender secret

longings that belong at the heart of childhood—these are some of the markers along the way of the storyteller". While the new work does not supersede the older title referred to, it will, however, serve as an admirable companion volume supplementing and interpreting much that is so fine in the earlier while it presents a refreshingly new approach.

The graphic arts. By William H. Johnson and Louis V. Newkirk. New York, Macmillan, 1942. Pp. vii, 160. \$2.50.

Every step in the process of bookmaking from typesetting and presswork to photoengraving, papermaking and binding is here described most clearly and graphically. According to the foreword, "This volume, one of a series on industrial arts education, is a pupil text intended to introduce youth to the field of the graphic arts. Although it is designed for the junior high school grades it can be used equally well in any of the senior high school grades. It may be used for one of the instructional areas in an industrial arts laboratory or as a text in courses devoted exclusively to the graphic arts. The text has been checked for reading level and supplemented with informative drawings and photographs. Many of the photographs are from industry, but a considerable number show pupils at work in graphic arts courses." The photographs are superb while the drawings outline each step in such processes as linoleum block engraving, textile printing, bookbinding, etc. For use as a text or as a hobbyist's first manual, *The graphic arts* is recommended.

College and university library consolidations. By Mildred Hawksworth Lowell. Eugene, Oregon, Oregon State System of Higher Education, 1942. Pp. vii, 136. Paper. \$1.00.

Although more than thirty years ago (in 1909) "Coordination of Methods on Cooperation" was selected as the theme of the annual Conference of the American Library Association, little was actually done about the idea until recent years. The author attributes today's growing trend toward cooperation to several factors, among them the following: 1. The increasing magnitude of the world of print has become so great that no single library can begin to supply all the research materials needed by scholars and scientists. 2. The librarian's sense of responsibility for meeting research needs has changed from local concern to one that is regional and national.

1. Sawyer, Ruth. *Roller skates*. 1936.

3. The destruction of famous scholarly libraries in Europe, and the effect of the war on the book market, make it imperative for American libraries to preserve the recorded knowledge of the world. 4. Financial difficulties, which libraries faced during the depression, and are still encountering during the current defense efforts, have forced them to consider means other than purchase to supply necessary research materials.

This thesis will prove interesting and helpful to librarians who are looking ahead. It may not be an over-statement to say that the future of college and university libraries is closely related to the very theme of this study. Librarians who wish to study the problems and obstacles, the benefits and advantages of consolidating, will do well to familiarize themselves with the wealth of information brought together in this one volume. This study will show how the wind is blowing in the field of education in general and in the library profession in particular.

The choice of editions. By Pearl G. Carlson. Chicago, American Library Association, 1942. Pp. 69. \$0.75.

"The purpose of the present study is to determine principles of book selection that affect the choice of one particular edition of a book when more than one edition is available." Principles governing the choice are based on the different types of readers to be served. In addition to comparison of physical features of format, there are excellent points adduced about translations, editorial notes, etc. This little volume should be of great use in book selection.

Books we like; a reading list of books endorsed and annotated by Illinois high school pupils. Compiled by Anna Graham. Urbana, Illinois, Association of Teachers of English, 1942. Pp. 56. Paper. \$0.25.

For two years 125 high schools in Illinois have worked on this list of favorite books of their pupils. The result is more of an inventory of reading interests than an expertly compiled bibliography. Also, every list of this type is limited to the quantity and quality of books available. However the list will serve its purpose if it arouses enthusiasm for books and reading among high school students and it will undoubtedly do this.

The arrangement is by core interests such as mystery, animals, America, personality. Titles

are alphabetic under these subjects based presumably on the assumption that students recognize titles in preference to authors. It is a checking and finding list rather than one for purchasing. Bibliographic data is quite complete, associated titles by the same author are listed and the grade and sex indicated. "Suggested further readings" are not annotated although as important in some instances as titles in the main list.

The present list brings the Carter-Chamberlain *Good reading for high schools* up-to-date. At the same time the Association is preparing to reprint the Carter-Chamberlain *Guide to reading for high schools* (1933) in order to supplement the present list with a good older selection. It is a very usable bibliography especially for selecting recreational reading.

Practical school library organization and integration. By Maud Minster. Altoona, Pa., Author, 1941. Pp. v, 81. Lithoprinted. \$2.00.

Anyone who reads school library articles in professional publications knows that Miss Minster, Librarian of the Senior High School in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and Instructor at the Temple University Summer School of Library Science, knows whereof she speaks. This manual, the product of both experience and teaching, is for the teacher-librarian, in-service librarian or teachers of librarians. In Part One we have an outline for a semester of self-teaching course in general library organization and administration. Part Two consists of a number of "chats" with the faculty, students, etc., and discusses many controversial subjects. Readings, written work, and discussions accompany the outlines which, enriched by the discussions in Part Two, constitute a very practical presentation of the best school library thought and practice. "The Librarian Chats with the Architect" is the best delineation of housing and equipment of a library which the writer has seen and one badly needed by administrators.

The use of the library by student teachers. By John Herrold Lancaster. New York, Columbia University Teachers College, 1941. Pp. x, 138. Tables. \$1.85.

"The problem attacked through this investigation is: How may institutions preparing secondary school teachers provide for a more effective use of the library by student teachers? Its solution involves consideration of: (1) The knowl-

edge of library tools and materials possessed by student teachers; (2) the use made of libraries by students; (3) the relationship of certain factors to the use of the library; and (4) ways of making the library more effective in colleges preparing teachers."

The findings are based on test information for 952 student-teachers and recorded use of libraries by 548 in 31 teacher training institutions in the North Central area. Although the investigation set out to achieve solutions to very definite problems, the results are quite indefinite. The data reveal that there is (1) very little difference in the library use made by student teachers from that made by college students; and (2) that given adequate materials and prompt and courteous services by a competent staff the desired improvement in the use of the library will be effected. In other words, the conclusion reached is that to achieve this objective the cooperation of the faculty, the students, the administration and the library staff is necessary to the complete understanding of the problems of all concerned and the development of student skill in the use of the library.

GENERAL SESSIONS

(Concluded from page 15)

yearly gift subscriptions to Latin American libraries at the rate of \$1.50 apiece; these subscriptions do not include C.L.A. membership, but are for the *Catholic Library World* and *Handbook* alone.

At the second meeting, June 24, 1942, 8:00 P. M., there was considerable discussion on C.P.I. rates. The chief problem was that of putting C.P.I. on a self-supporting basis so that the \$1,500 now granted by C.L.A. could be used for a permanent headquarters. The proposal was made that C.P.I. rates follow *Education Index* rates, e.g., rates are varying according to number of libraries subscribing to a particular title and are not fixed rates of sixty cents for each periodical received. Brother Thomas as chairman of the Committee on C.P.I. was instructed to prepare a complete history of C.P.I. from its original conception to date, including all financial data. This report is to cover the history of C.P.I. from its inception as an idea; it is to be a financial history as well as a record of editorial, publicity, and other aspects and is to include a complete list of subscribers at the time of the report, together with the rates paid by each.

Recommendations for the future were made that more efforts should be made to publicize C.P.I. among units, perhaps through attention to regional union lists of periodicals indexed in C.P.I.

A review of all committees was made with the decision to approve the following new committees: Elementary Schools, Father Bouwhuis, Chairman; Latin American Libraries. Purpose: To assist in solving Latin American library problems. Carlos E. Castañeda, Chairman; Patron Saint. Purpose: To review the list of suggested names of patron saints and recommend to the next conference the name or names of possible patrons. The following committees were dropped: Library Training Agencies; List of Books for College Libraries; Publicity (to be divided among units); Statistical Forms.

The indexing of *Best Sellers* in C.P.I. was approved after recommendation was made by Committee on C.P.I.

The Detroit and Nashville Units were approved.

SEMINARY LIBRARIES

(Concluded from page 20)

canonical requirements because, as often as not, the patron of the open-shelf library does not consult the catalog but proceeds directly to the shelves.

"Experienced librarians will see classification difficulties in arranging for a separate room. These can be solved by using a stamp marked 'Reserved Room' or 'Non-Circulating' or 'Forbidden Books', although I counsel librarians not to give too much publicity in the catalog to this type of book. In this regard a suggestion which may prove helpful to some is the practice adopted in the Feehan Memorial Library at Mundelein. It is our custom to place an asterisk in pencil before the classification number on our catalog cards of prohibited books. This asterisk indicates that the book is condemned to 'hell'. An asterisk is also placed before the classification number on the book so that the volume itself will find its way to the 'inferno'. This method has these advantages: viz., it does not appear conspicuous in the catalog and secondly the asterisk can be easily erased in case the condemnation should for any reason be lifted.

"These are a few random thoughts on the proper care of forbidden books. To treat the subject adequately a study of the actual practice in our Catholic libraries should be made."

New Books

BOOK CLUB SELECTIONS

Catholic Book Club—June

FLEURY, BARBARA FRANCES. *Faith the root*. Dutton, 1942. Pp. 251. \$2.50.

"The story, beautifully written, of a French priest, Father Germain, and his selflessly devoted ministry to the needs of the people, Catholic and non-Catholic, in and around his little Michigan parish.

"The author has very delicately expressed the sacrificial character of the love that prompts a man "to leave all things", and which, never satisfied, but struck with a sense of personal failure, grows more intense in the yearning for peace and freedom from worldly attachments." (*Best Sellers* 2:66)

Catholic Book Club—July

MEEHAN, FRANCIS. *Living upstairs. Reading for profit and pleasure*. Dutton, 1942. Pp. 256. \$2.50.

"*Living upstairs*" contains the sage and distilled advice of a true doctor of literature, a man who prescribes from the literary pharmacopoeia those items that will stimulate and restore to full life the human faculties that have been deadened through improper diet. "We can wholeheartedly recommend the book for its inspirational value. It should lead college students and all adults above the high school age to the joys and the importance of literature." (*Best Sellers* 2:122)

Catholic Book Club—August

MAYNARD, THEODORE. *The reed and the rock. Portrait of Simon Bruté*. Longmans, 1942. Pp. 273. \$2.75.

"Clearly and impressively Dr. Maynard details the record of the five years Bishop Bruté spent in founding his new diocese of Vincennes. The person whom his colleagues had looked upon as a reed had become a rock, a solid pillar of the American Church. Not only is *The reed and the rock* worthwhile for its presentation of Simon Bruté's portrait but equally to be praised for the attention paid to Jacques-Andre Emery, Superior General of the Sulpicians." (*Best Sellers*, Sept. 2, 1942.)

Catholic Book Club—September

DAWSON, CHRISTOPHER. *The judgment of the nations*. Sheed and Ward, 1942. Pp. 222. \$2.50.

Into this work Dawson has distilled a lifetime of reading and thought upon European culture. The opening half is an analysis of the hour of darkness in which we find ourselves, tracing the origins of religious disunity and the rise of secularism, while the second half discusses the nature of a planned society and the prospects of the future world order. Dawson advocates a federation of large culture areas but emphasizes throughout that "the sword of the spirit", the reliance upon spiritual means, is most important in the Christian scheme of re-forming the world.

Biography

DOYLE, CHARLES HUGO. *We have a pope. The life of Pope Pius XII*. St. Anthony Guild Press, 1942. Pp. x, 118. \$1.00.

This is not a scientific biography of the Holy Father, but a brief sketch of the more important events of his career as a priest and papal diplomat, leading to his appointment as Papal Secretary of State, and his election to the chair of Peter. Included also are some brief chapters on the Eternal City, the scene of his early life; on the Vatican and Vatican City; and on the daily routine and duties of the Pope.

EUSTOLIA, SISTER MARY. *With wings as doves*. Oakland, California, 1942. (St. Anthony Guild Press.) Pp. xiv, 177. \$1.50.

The author laments the fact that so many lives of deep spirituality and natural loveliness are hidden behind cloistered walls, with the world at large unaware of their existence. Accordingly she offers a collection of short biographies of outstanding women of her Community whose lives were an inspiration to their associates in religion. One could wish that the style of this small volume were less stereotyped and hackneyed. A certain tediousness of spirit is the result.

JACQUES (pseud.). *A French soldier speaks*. Translated by Helen Waddell. Macmillan, 1942. Pp. 138. \$1.25.

In *A French soldier speaks* by Jacques are succinctly summarized the reasons which command every Frenchman to have an abiding confidence in the ultimate resurrection of France. Living in England while his young wife awaits him, hopefully and prayerfully, on French soil occupied by the enemy, this soldier has come to learn and understand why he, as millions of others, loves his country so deeply.

Many years ago, Maurice Barrès, himself without the faith, said, "France has need of saints". France will be really free again in proportion to the willingness of her élite to recover the lost values of morality versus materialism, and to actively shoulder their responsibilities to the people.

Education

DEFERRARI, ROY J. *Essays on Catholic education in the United States*. Washington, D. C., The Catholic University of America Press, 1942. (St. Anthony Guild Press, 1942.) Pp. xi, 556. \$4.50.

As a result of the enthusiastic reception accorded an earlier volume entitled *Vital problems of Catholic education in the United States*, the Catholic University offers a second series of essays to complement the first, thereby giving a lucid and comprehensive view of Catholic education at work in our land.

The present volume makes a notable and distinguished contribution to the field of educational research. Many of the subjects discussed in the first collection have been omitted from the second; others have been considered from a different point of view. Several new subjects have been added.

LENAWAY, SISTER MARY ALBERT. *Principles of education according to Bishop Dupanloup*. Washington, D. C., Catholic University Press, 1942. Pp. xi, 169. \$2.00.

A dissertation treating the life, works and the educational principles of Félix Antoine Philibert Dupanloup, one of the foremost Catholic educators of the nineteenth century. Under the theoretical aspects of his educational concepts is included a discussion of his basic principles, which are rooted in pure philosophy, of the aim and objectives of education, and of the means to attain these ends. The practical aspect gives his views on catechetics and higher education. These are then summarized in the light of modern theory and practice.

NEWMAN, JOHN HENRY, Card. *The idea of a university defined and illustrated*. Edited for college use and private study by Daniel M. O'Connell, S.J. America Press, 1941. Pp. xxii, 501.

This is a reprint of the edition formerly published by Loyola University Press. The bibliography is in need of revision but otherwise this is a good textbook edition. It is accompanied by a sixty-six page pamphlet of "Questions and Exercises" prepared by Rev. I. J. Semper.

REDDEN, JOHN D., and RYAN, FRANCIS A. *A Catholic philosophy of education*. Bruce, 1942. Pp. xii, 605. \$3.50.

A textbook primarily intended for Catholic normal schools, colleges and universities, but with its problems for discussion and selected bibliographies it will also be useful as an introduction to graduate studies in the philosophy of education and allied courses. It presents "a Catholic philosophy of education flowing from a Catholic philosophy of life", by applying the fundamental principles of education in the light of scholastic philosophy, by critically evaluating some of the false philosophies of education, and by showing that Catholic education takes into account the "whole man".

Fiction

MCGRATTY, ARTHUR R. *Face to the sun*. Bruce, 1942. Pp. 604. \$3.50.

This is a first novel of considerable interest and promise. It takes the reader through the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939, on the Franco side, giving a well-digested account of the political crisis that came to a head with the elections of 1931. Although this novel ignores the use made of the Spanish conflict by the Axis powers, it presents with skill the basis of the Catholic position in Spain before and during the war. The story would have been improved by greater condensation and selectivity of detail, but it should, nonetheless, please all readers. This reviewer recommends it especially to the attention of Catholic high school and college libraries.

R. F. Grady, S.J.

WHALEN, WILL W. *The priest who vanished, or, The murderer at large*. Catholic Literary Guild, 1942. Pp. 180. \$1.50.

The murder of Olga Ardell, rich divorcée and nymphomaniac was not wholly regrettable but the way in which young Father Tim O'Connell was involved was embarrassing to Father Pat McGee. Eventually, after wordy disquisition and tiring humor, the murderer confessed. Hardly suitable for adolescents and a bit dull for adult addicts.

History

BANNON, JOHN FRANCIS. *Epitome of Western civilization*. Bruce, 1942. Pp. 291. \$3.00.

A collection of class lectures delivered by the author and welded into book form. The historical material presented deals with the ancient world; the use of national states; the university; and the emergence of the totalitarian state. Father Bannon's book is concise, well-written and accurate, but there is a noticeable lack of maps in the body of the text.

LOUIS, WILLIAM FRANCIS. *Diocesan archives. A historical synopsis and commentary*. Washington, D. C., Catholic University of America Press, 1941. \$2.00. A42-1719

This monograph was submitted as a dissertation for the doctorate in Canon Law at the Catholic University of America. It is divided into two parts, one constituting a review of the legislation on archives and their general history from the early days of the Church down to the enactment of the Code; the second part being a canonical commentary on the ten canons devoted to the subject in the Code with notice taken of the legislation of provincial and diocesan councils and synods. The volume provides a handy accumulation of data on diocesan archive history and legislation.

RYAN, THOMAS F. *China through Catholic eyes*. With a preface by Madame Chiang Kai Shek. Catholic Truth Society of Hong Kong. Distributed by Catholic Student's Mission Crusade, 1942. Pp. 149. \$1.50.

A brief but comprehensive story of China yesterday and today describing the land, the people and the Church. Beautifully illustrated.

A spiritual conquest. The Jesuit Reductions in Paraguay, 1610-1767. Detroit, published by Marygrove College, 1942. Pp. 73. \$1.50.

Marygrove College of Detroit is to be congratulated on the publication of this special volume of student studies on one of the most interesting aspects of the church history of Paraguay. Admirably printed and illustrated, the book presents nothing new to the professional historian, but it will be received with great interest by the lay reader. The long bibliography at the end of the book should prove exceedingly valuable both to the student in quest of further information and to the librarian who may want to acquire a number of items on the subject treated. Copies of the work may be ordered through the Newman Book Shop, Westminster, Maryland.

TRIGAULT, NICHOLAS, S.J. *The China that was. China as discovered by the Jesuits at the close of the sixteenth century*. Translated by L. J. Gallagher, S.J. Bruce, 1942. Pp. xx, 199. \$2.25.

Offering vital insights into the genius and life, the traditions and background, the homely and the profound which explain the vigor, courage and patriotism of the Chinese today, this intensely fascinating study of the China that was is a source-book for the solid historian and the generally educated man alike. It "gives a reason for the faith that is in them".

Juvenile

ANDERSON, LONZO. *Bag of smoke; the story of the first balloon*. Illustrated by Adrienne Adams. Viking, 1942. Pp. 179. \$2.00.

Husband and wife as author and illustrator have combined to produce a much needed story of the beginning of aviation. More particularly it is an account of the brothers Montgolfier who in 1783 amazed their neighbors, France and the world with the invention of the "balloon". Mistakes were frequent but perseverance and enthusiasm for their "cause" brought success. Much factual information is given along with biographical details in a well written delightful book. Suitable for the upper elementary grades.

R. J. Hurley

DARBY, ADA CLAIRE. *"Jump lively, Jeff!"* Drawings by Grace Paull. Stokes, 1942. Pp. 280. \$2.00.

We welcome this new edition to literature for American children from the familiar facile pen of Miss Darby. A fine example of indigenous fiction is this portrait of Jeff, a little Negro boy, the pleasantly chaotic family of Bledsoes, and the colorful life in post-Civil War St. Joseph, Missouri. No less welcome is her picture of Eugene Field whose dog "Toodles" becomes the special charge and major problem of Jeff. The considerable amount of dialect in the story makes it a good book for reading aloud. For boys and girls from nine to twelve.

R. J. Hurley

DAVID, JULIAN. *The three Hanses; a story of young Hans Christian Andersen*. Little, Brown, 1942. Pp. 283. \$2.00.

This attractive volume describes the shy, ungainly "ugly duckling"—Hans Christian Andersen at the age of fourteen when he left home to try his wings at theatricals and music. The real Hans has as his foil two others—a sailor's son and a waif whose story reads like one of Andersen's tales. The author knows his Denmark, having studied it first-hand on a grant from the America-Scandinavian Foun-

dation. A smoothly written novelized biography that will appeal to high school readers.

R. J. Hurley

KUHN, ANNA. *The quest of Don Bosco*. Bruce, 1942. Pp. 192. \$2.00.

The story of "the Father of orphans" written for the young reader of ten to twelve, revealing the same charm and lively spirit that captured the hearts of his charges in the numerous oratories where he carried on a work so heroically charitable that he was suspected of fraud by unbelieving authorities. Illustrated in black and white.

NEWCOMB, COVELLE. *Vagabond in velvet; the story of Miguel de Cervantes*. Longmans, 1942. Pp. 262. \$2.50.

There is something Horatio Algerish in the rise of poor Miguel to fame and Miss Newcomb has made the most of it in her well-written easily read biography of Don Quixote's creator. Page to a cardinal, a soldier of the King at Lepanto, a captive of the Algerian pirates, a tax collector thrown into jail for suspicion of embezzling, a world famous author—such is Cervantes. Especially suited for junior high school readers. A Talbot Book Club selection.

R. J. Hurley

O'CONNOR, PATRICK. *Pudsy Kelly's followers*. St. Anthony Guild Press, 1942. Pp. ix, 78. \$1.00.

These semi-religious verses by "Nanky Poo" portray the everyday life of a boy and his friends. Suitable for boys of the upper grades particularly.

STEWART, ANNA BIRD. *Bibi, the baker's horse*. Illustrated by Catherine M. Richter. Lippincott, 1942. Pp. 190. \$2.00.

The famous walled city of Avignon, once home of the exiled popes, is the locale for this intimate story of Jules, the baker and his family and more particularly, Bibi, the Corsican horse. The fairs and festivities, the flood and other exciting events are calmly accepted by Bibi but not by the reader. The author visited Avignon seventeen times and herein reports a true story told her one winter. A list of French names and their pronunciation is appended. The four full-page illustrations and thirty-six black and white drawings make this a delightful introduction to Catholic France. For children from nine to twelve.

R. J. Hurley

Literature

FLYNN, REV. VINCENT JOSEPH. *Prose readings; an anthology for Catholic colleges*. Scribner's, 1942. Pp. xvi, 728. \$2.50.

This is a collection of ten essays on education, fourteen on art and literary criticism, fourteen on social and political thought, five

on history, fifteen on philosophy, theology, and religion, five on liturgy, ten on biography, and of nine short stories. Most of them are by contemporary and by Catholic authors, but not all. They are intended for students as models of good prose and as a stimulus to sound thinking. In its latter purpose the book offers worthwhile and interesting reading for everybody, especially for teachers. The book has an index and each essay is followed by study and theme suggestions. It is most specifically suited as the customary book of readings in the college composition course.

WINDEATT, MARY FABYAN. *Sing joyfully. A book of verse*. Catholic Literary Guild, 1942. Pp. 90. \$1.25.

A slender volume of seventy-one short verses, covering a variety of secular and religious themes. Whether she sings of "St. Ann" or the "Blitzkrieg", the author passes from time to eternity, her mystic note of spiritualized humor and pathos creating a joyful melody. Attractively bound, *Sing joyfully* is a fitting gift book. The predominance of iambs has a monotonous effect; the thoughts at times outweigh the words. An alphabetical, instead of a numerical arrangement would have made the contents-page more convenient.

Philology

HART, ARCHIBALD and LEJEUNE, F. ARNOLD. *The Latin key to better English. A practical guide to more effective reading, writing and speaking of English for those who have never studied Latin as well as for those who did, but have forgotten it*. Dutton, 1942. Pp. 226. \$2.00.

The Latin key is based on the commonplace that a more accurate understanding of the large section of English vocabulary which is derived from Latin is made possible by a knowledge of Latin. The book lists and explains the more important English derivatives of some 400 Latin words, and is intended not only as a handy summary for teachers and students of Latin, but also for the use of those who have never studied Latin.

Philosophy

DALBIEZ, ROLAND. *Psychoanalytical method and the doctrine of Freud*. With an introduction by E. B. Strauss. Translated from the French by T. F. Lindsay. Longmans, 1941. 2v. \$9.00.

Volume One is an impersonal summary of Freud's work. In its detachment and succinctness it is unique; the evaluation in Volume Two is based upon the distinction, not sufficiently recognized by Freud, between psychoanalysis as a technique for investigating the unconscious, and as a collection of theories about the statics and dynamics of behavior.

HARVEY, RUDOLF JOHN, O.F.M. *The metaphysical relation between person and liberty and its application to historical liberalism and totalitarianism*. Washington, D. C., The Catholic University of America Press, 1942. Pp. xiii, 207.

The book is a critique of historical liberalism and totalitarianism in the light of the social philosophy of St. Thomas. Historical liberalism and totalitarianism both capitalize "liberty", but neither, because of the basic inadequacy of their underlying materialism, properly understand liberty. Father Harvey exposes the philosophical history, political use and economic doctrines of each of these movements, and then establishes the Thomistic doctrines of Personality, Liberty and the Common Good as the point of reference for a critique of these errors. They are found deficient because of a lack of perspective, and the true perspective is possible only upon the supposition of the Thomistic social philosophy, which avoids the excesses of individualism and of collectivism because it can reconcile without contradiction both the person and society. Its values are eternal and spiritual, not temporal and material. The book is well documented and has a good bibliography.

MCWILLIAMS, J. A., S.J. *Philosophy for the millions*. Macmillan, 1942. Pp. vii, 206. \$2.00.

Philosophy for the millions is a timely and practical presentation of those great truths and principles which make for the right understanding of the world about us and the right ordering of our lives as individuals and members of society and as creatures destined for happiness here and hereafter.

Worthy of special note are the sections dealing with the right of private property, distributive justice and the natural law. The final chapter of the book is a penetrating commentary on the evils to which wrong thinking has brought our modern world, evils which will know no remedy until the common sense of mankind and the past experiences of the race are organized once more under a practical "philosophy for the millions".

SCHMID, MARK, O.S.B. *The solution is easy*. Pustet, 1942. Pp. 166. \$2.00.

The author's purpose is "to give the reader a brief, yet comprehensive, outline of the Christian scholastic thought as it touches the major problems of all philosophy". The book is divided into two parts: Part One presents a summary of historical scholasticism; Part Two gives the answers of scholastic philosophy to the many vexing problems which life proposes to us. Readings and references are found at the end of each chapter, and a useful Glossary of technical words used is included.

Religion

AYLWARD, REV. STEPHEN. *Catechism comes to life*. With a foreword by Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Thorning. St. Paul, Catechetical Guild, 1942. Pp. 186. \$1.00.

Four major methods of vitalizing the teaching of religion, i.e., through doing, drawing, showing and telling things, are thoroughly described and applied to a few particular dogmas as examples. The "catechemical" approach is particularly novel. This is a teacher's manual well illustrated with line drawings, suitable for reproduction in classroom work. Appendices contain a list of suggested readings, an index of examples and of drawings, and directions for use of chemicals in the "catechemical" method.

BRENNER, HENRY, O.S.B. *The art of living joyfully*. St. Meinrad, Ind., The Grail, 1942. Pp. 138. \$1.00.

This little book is a mine of practical suggestions, both natural and supernatural, for a true and lasting peace of soul. There are thirty-seven headings, each receiving a few pages in a lively style that makes use of many arresting comparisons and parables. The author does well in beginning each chapter with a passage from the Gospel—our Lord's viewpoint. Although the style and approach are quite different, one is reminded throughout of the *Imitation of Christ*; and like the *Imitation* this little book should be read and pondered with a prayerful spirit.

ELLARD, GERALD, S.J. *The dialog Mass; a book for priests and teachers of religion*. With a preface by the Most Reverend Michael J. Curley. Longmans, 1942. Pp. xvi, 223. \$2.75.

A definite, historical and theological panorama of that corporate worship clarified by Archbishop Curley in his preface, "the next step in the program of the Liturgical Movement, in and for America". Amid the welter of particular pronouncements and decrees, the separate links of the "ecclesia docens" garnered from a variety of national councils, local synods, episcopal pastorals, and authoritative papal enactments are chained into an organic whole of majesterial unity.

A "must" book for those interested in and devoted to the furtherance of lay worship and the vitalizing of the latent currents in doctrinal and moral life.

FUERST, ANTHONY N. *This rosary*. Bruce, 1942. Pp. 112. \$0.75.

A popular treatment of the favorite devotion in honor of Mary. It will answer most questions concerning the nature, history, and the best methods of reciting the rosary.

GAY, CHARLES. *The religious life and the vows*. Translated from the French by O.S.B.; with an introduction by the

Rev. William T. Gordon. Third edition. Westminster, Md., Newman Book Shop, 1942. Pp. 276. \$2.50.

A translation of three chapters from Monseigneur Gay's work, *The Christian life and virtues*, setting forth the splendor of the three evangelical counsels for the edification and emulation of religious and laity in their progress toward perfection. A synoptic table of contents is appended.

HARTDEGEN, STEPHEN, J., O.F.M. *A chronological harmony of the Gospels*, using the revised text of the Challoner-Rheims version of the New Testament. St. Anthony Guild Press, 1942. Pp. xxv, 220. \$2.50.

Father Hartdegen by including St. John's Gospel, has given us a harmony, and not merely a synopsis. For the chronology he follows Luke for most of the Galilean period of Christ's ministry, and John for the Judean period and for the Passion. In general Father Hartdegen follows closely the *Synopsis Evangelica* of Père M. J. Lagrange. The two-and-a-half year theory for the public life of our Lord is adopted. In worthwhile preliminary notes the problems connected with the time of Christ's birth, the genealogies of Christ, and the day and year of the Crucifixion are discussed. This book is an important contribution to the library of the Scripturist.

HEGELE, GUIDO, S.D.S. *Priest's Saturday and Catholic Action*. St. Nazianz, Wis., Salvatorian Seminary, 1942. Pp. 23. \$0.05.

Ways in which the laity can participate in furthering the work of the priests.

KEMPF, REV. JOSEPH G. *New things and old. Some psychological aspects of the religious life*. Herder, 1942. Pp. ix, 171. \$1.75.

A new view of the unchanging principles of spirituality. The author considers the reasons that lie behind all spiritual direction in an attempt to stimulate personal effort by the individual's realization of his own capacities and his honest insight into particular motives. Every chapter is built upon a text from Scripture or some other sacred writing.

KIENER, SISTER MARY ALOYSI, S.N.D. *Draw near to Him*. With a foreword by the Very Rev. Joseph Kreuter, O.S.B. Pustet, 1942. Pp. 165. \$1.50.

Solid, timely, and literary epitome and interpretation of the best that has been written on religious and devotional appreciation of Holy Communion; on carrying one's crosses with Christ, and on maintaining the spirit of sacrifice. Tends somewhat to make devotion to the Real Presence to be of more importance than devotion to the Mass. Attractively printed.

MENKE, P. WILLIBRORD, S.D.S. *Priest's Saturday and the children*. St. Nazianz, Wis., Salvatorian Seminary, 1942. Pp. 32. \$0.05.

Ways in which children can offer sacrifices and prayers for the benefit of priests.

MENKE, P. WILLIBRORD, S.D.S. *Priest's Saturday and the sick*. St. Nazianz, Wis., 1942. Pp. 40. \$0.10.

Proposes to the sick that they offer their sufferings for priests and that they keep Priest's Saturday, the Saturday after First Friday, through the reception of Holy Communion and by special prayers and devotions for priests.

O'BRIEN, JOHN A. "Thou art then a King?" *This war in God's plan*. St. Anthony's Guild, 1942. Pp. 28. \$0.05.

Discusses the possibility of a reduction of national boundaries, extension of equality to all men and the furtherance of Christ's Kingdom as results of the war.

PRINDEVILLE, CARLTON A., C.M. *Mary our Mother*. Perryville, Mo., Association of the Miraculous Medal, St. Mary's Seminary, 1942. Pp. 72.

An account of the life of the Blessed Virgin as outlined in the Gospels and the origin of the Miraculous Medal devotion.

RUDLOFF, LEON VON. *Everyman's theology*. Translated from the eighth German edition by the Benedictine Fathers of St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn. Bruce, 1942. Pp. xii, 192. \$2.00.

This translation of the "Kleine Laiendogmatik" states and briefly explains the principal theses in special dogmatic theology. It offers the layman an eminently satisfactory presentation of the Catholic creed. A feature of the book which will prove particularly valuable to priests is a listing of the most important theological propositions with their theological notes, that is, with their designation as "of faith", "certain" or merely "probable". *Everyman's theology* can be used with great success as a textbook for religion in colleges.

SCHLARMANN, JOSEPH H., D.D. *Catechetical sermon-aids*. Herder, 1942. Pp. xxi, 540. \$5.00.

There is a wealth of impressive freshness in these pages tooled from the inexhaustible mine of the daily liturgy of the Church, her Breviary, Ritual and Pontifical; her cycle of the ecclesiastical year and its feasts and seasons. These aids, not primarily apologetic, are intended to stimulate and strengthen the faith of our believing people who face the questionings and bewilderments of the agnostic temper of our times.

Sociology

ANDERSON, PAUL H. *The attitude of the American leftist leaders toward the Russian Revolution (1917-1923)*. A dissertation submitted to the Committee on Graduate Study of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., 1942. Pp. vi, 107.

The influence of the Russian Revolution on the socialist, communist, liberal, and anarchist elements in the American melting pot is described and their reactions are appraised. On the anvil of that historic event there was forged from the leftists of faction-torn American socialism the Communist Party, "blatant mouthpiece of the Third Internationale".

J. Eugene Gallery, S.J.

HUSSLEIN, JOSEPH, S.J., Editor. *Social wellsprings*, Vol. II. Bruce, 1942. Pp. ix, 438. \$4.00.

Eighteen encyclicals of Pope Pius XI, each with paragraph headings, commentary and bibliographical references to the original and to scholarly discussions of content together with a general index are contained in this useful sourcebook. In the table of contents both the original title of the encyclical and the English designation are given, an aid to speedy identification.

J. Eugene Gallery, S.J.

JARRETT, BEDE, O.P. *Social theories of the Middle Ages, 1200-1500*. Westminster, Md., The Newman Book Shop, 1942. Pp. ix, 280. \$4.00.

A clear and concise presentation of medieval thought on law, education, women, slavery, property, money-making, war, Christendom and art. It is a timely and provocative contribution for students of history and social theory whom the author leaves free to make their own judgment and evaluation. Appendix with a brief but thorough bibliography and outline of the *Summa Theologica*.

MERRICK, SISTER MARY ANNUNCIATA, R. S.M. *A case in practical democracy: settlement of the Anthracite coal strike of 1902*. A dissertation submitted to the Committee on Graduate Study of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., 1942. Pp. viii, 86.

Theodore Roosevelt believed in authentic government "for the people". He articulated his democratic convictions in the settlement of the Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902, and, in the process, provided another demonstration that the "democratic way" is not helpless in handling the complex problems of modern industrial society. He also became the lifelong friend of Monsignor John Joseph Curran of Wilkes-Barre.

J. Eugene Gallery, S.J.

O'CONNOR, WILLIAM T. *Naturalism and the pioneers of American sociology*. Washington, D. C., The Catholic University of America Press, 1942. (Studies in Sociology, Volume 7.) Pp. 264. \$2.00.

A dissertation presenting evidence that the pioneers of American sociology, Lester Ward, Franklin Giddings, Albion Small and William Sumner were essentially naturalistic in their positive or scientific method, their evolutionary theories, and their teachings concerning morality and religion. Brief answers are given to their basic errors.

SCHNEPP, GERALD J. *Leakage from a Catholic parish*. Washington, D. C., Catholic University of America Press, 1942. Pp. xii, 408. \$2.50.

A dissertation studying an American Catholic parish in an urban area on the Atlantic seaboard. The salient religious, social, and economic aspects of the lives of the parishioners is studied with a view to determining what relation, if any, these factors bear to leakage from the Church, and to assist the local pastor by furnishing him as exact statistics as possible concerning his parishioners. This is the first complete analysis of an urban parish ever published, and because of its detailed search into the causes of leakage it will prove valuable and interesting to students in social work as well as to pastors.

WALSH, MARY ELIZABETH. *American social problems*. With a foreword by Paul Hanly Furfey. Appleton-Century, 1942. Pp. xii, 234. \$2.00.

One in a series of college student manuals in the social studies, this discussion of American social problems is a thoroughly realistic, scientific and Catholic approach to the subject. Based on observed facts it attempts to examine these problems in the light of their important moral implications. Each chapter is accompanied by an exhaustive and well organized bibliography.

TIMASHEFF, N. S. *Religion in Soviet Russia 1917-1942*. Sheed & Ward, 1942. Pp. xii, 171. \$2.00.

This study shows how the anti-religious campaign of the Communist Government was, from the beginning, opposed consistently and successfully by a traditionally Christian Russian people. As early as 1923 this popular resistance forced the Government to considerable modifications of its original intransigent position towards the Church.

Professor Timasheff, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Fordham University, is a careful scholar who knows Russia from actual residence in the country; and his thoroughly documented interpretation is indispensable reading for students of contemporary social history.

Joseph T. Durkin, S.J.